

Abstract

Method for monitoring the light-off performance of an exhaust gas catalytic converter system

It is proposed that a quantity of heat input fed with the exhaust gas to the light-off area (8) during hot running up to a point in time be used as a criterion for successive conversion (light-off) in the downstream consecutive subvolumes (8a) of the light-off area (8) and that the functional capabilities of at least one of the downstream subvolumes (8a) heated consecutively be tested and evaluated individually at any moment of the light-off. The local variation of the catalytic converter efficiency can thus be monitored in the light-off area (8).